Table 2. Number, incidence rate[1], median days away from work[2] and relative standard errors[3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in private industry for Arkansas, 2006

Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
All selected parts	2,800	32.7	6	4.5
1 Neck- Including Throat	20	0.2	12	30.8
10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	0.2	12	30.8
2 Trunk	2,240	26.2	5	4.6
21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	380	4.5	19	7.4
22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	150	1.8	5	10.8
220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	150	1.8	5	10.8
23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	1,430	16.8	4	5.0
230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	750	8.7	4	5.9
231 Lumbar region	550	6.5	5	6.5
232 Thoracic region	60	0.7	5	16.7
233 Sacral region	70	0.8	5	15.5
24 Abdomen	230	2.7	21	9.1
240 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	0.4	3	21.1
241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	100	1.2	42	12.8
245 Intestines- peritoneum	90	1.0	16	13.8
2450 Intestines- peritoneum- unspecified	90	1.0	16	13.8
25 Pelvic region	40	0.4	11	20.7
254 Groin	30	0.4	11	22.0
3 Upper extremities	290	3.4	7	8.3
31 Arm(s)	70	0.9	6	15.0
310 Arm(s)- unspecified	30	0.3	6	25.2
312 Elbow(s)	30	0.4	4	21.9
32 Wrist(s)	170	2.0	13	10.3
34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	20	0.2	2	32.4
38 Multiple upper extremities locations	20	0.2	12	30.1
4 Lower extremities	160	1.9	20	10.6
41 Leg(s)	150	1.7	20	10.9
412 Knee(s)	140	1.6	20	11.2
8 Multiple Body Parts	100	1.2	12	13.1

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2007